

# Newport



# Mercury.

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## Agriculture.

We copy the following hints from Chas. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. They are plain and simple and all the more valuable for that.

**Farm Implements.**—Get good and durable implements, and do not compel the maker to slight the work to meet the demand for a cheap article. Cheap things are the dearest things in the long run.

**Winter work.**—Success in farming depends much on the quantity and quality of the manure you can make on the farm. Fresh barn yard manure is greatly injured by exposure to heavy rains which dissolve the most valuable parts, and cause a waste far greater than is generally supposed. A stiff loam or subsoil, will afford a profitable winter's work composting.

**Fences.**—Look well to the fences in early spring, especially around the pastures. Poor pastures and bad fences make breachy cattle.

**Under Draining.**—Money judiciously invested in under draining will pay good interest. Thorough draining lies at the foundation of successful farming on strong soil, and tile draining is the cheapest. Put down the tile from three to four feet, the plough deep, and you will have better earlier crops, earlier and easier land to work, and more satisfactory results.

**Stir the Soil.**—Nothing is so important in dry weather, as a frequent and thorough stirring of the surface soil in cultivated grounds. Do not fear increasing the effect of the drought by it. The air however dry it may seem, is teeming with moisture, and its free admission to the roots is essential to the healthy growth of the plants. Therefore stir the soil with the cultivator or the hoe.

**The Grass crop.**—First be sure of a careful and thorough preparation of the ground. It is the seed bed. Then make sure of good seed. This is the main point. A large number of species and a smaller amount of seed of each than we usually sow will insure a greater and more permanent success than we are accustomed to obtain from sowing only Timothy, red top and clover.

**Innovations and improvements.**—Do not laugh at innovations. The greatest improvements of modern times were first ridiculed by those who had to adopt them.

**Book Farming.**—Don't fear to take advantage of the practice of good farmers, even if it is recorded in books. It is an idle prejudice that rejects any source of information and improvement, whether it be in men or books.

**You cannot afford to keep poor stock.**—No farmer can afford to keep poor stock. The cost of keeping the poorest is nearly as great as that of the best, while the income is far less, to say nothing of the satisfaction of owning stock that you can be justly proud of. Select the best to breed from, and don't sell the best calf because the butcher will pay the highest price for it.

**Improve your Farms.**—Do something every year to improve your pasture lands. Begin now. Grab up some of the bushes, or plough up a piece, even if it be small, and seed down in September, with grass seed and rye. If you can't afford to put it in good till, turn over the soil to a good depth, harrow in what manure you can spare and sow in the seed. You will find the cattle seek this new feed greedily next year. Don't hesitate to begin even if your means are limited. Well begun is half well done, and many a farmer, by beginning right, has awakened in his own mind an interest in his calling he never felt before, and so his effort has ended in the renovation of the man as well as the land.

**THE HOLLOW HORN.**—An Agricultural paper says:—The disease in cattle known as hollow horn is causing an annual loss to be estimated by millions of dollars in N Y state alone. This disease is spinal, caused by the hide of the animal adhering to the bone of the back, and preventing circulation; and may be cured as follows: Rub with the hands, with as much force and friction as possible, the hide of the animal, on the back bone from the tail to the horns, thereby restoring circulation. Every animal should be examined and subjected to this process every February and March, to prevent the disease.

**THE USE OF POTASH AND SAND.**—No vines can produce fruit without potash. Without it, we cannot have a mess of peas. Where it exists in a natural state in the soil, there we find leguminous plants growing wild, and in such places only we find wild grapes. All the cereals require potash, phosphate of magnesia and silica, which is dissolvable in a solution of potash. It is this dissolved sand that forms the hard coat of the stalks, and gives them strength to stand up against the blasts of wind and rain while ripening. No cereal ever came to perfection in a soil devoid of potash, silica, phosphate, carbon and nitrogen.

## Miscellaneous.

### The Art Preservative of all Arts.

In a limited sense—quite limited, to be sure—the art of Printing may be said to be common to all ages and all nations. In Japan and China for instance, the taking of impressions in wax has been customary from time immemorial, and the insulated people of Japan claim the merit of having originated xylographic printing, or the taking of impressions from wooden tables on which letters or figures have been engraved. The Ancient Egyptians of the earliest ages, took impressions from clay stamps, and playing cards were printed on wooden blocks as early as 1400.

It is generally conceded, however, that John Gutenberg was the inventor of printing with moveable types; but John Koster (or Laurentius Coster) of Harlem, John Mental, of Strasburg, and John Faust, of Mentz, all claim the honor of the invention. Like the seven cities, which dispute for the birthplace of Homer, these three contend for the seat of discovery. Everything connected with the invention, and even the progress of the art has been rendered one amalgamated mass of dispute, contradiction, and contention, by these rival claimants. They employed all means and used every effort, to controvert the truth in order to benefit their cause; and for years it was a matter of discussion throughout Europe. It was truly, as well as singularly remarked by an old author that "the Art of Printing, which has given light to most other things, hides its own head in darkness."

Previous to the fifteenth century, the Germans became proficient in the art of xylography, as practiced in Japan, and it was frequently employed not only amongst them, but also among other people of the continent of Europe. About 1423, John Gutenberg, a citizen of Mentz, printed from lines on wood. Stimulated by his success in accomplishing a convenience over the art of the Japanese, he conceived the idea of moveable types, and in the year 1442, employed separate letters cut on wood. He is said to have made his discovery at Strasburg, and after eleven years of ceaseless labor, and pecuniary embarrassment, to have perfected it in Mentz. He first took impressions from his type by fastening them on a table, and coloring them with writing ink and spreading paper over them, and pressing it with a rubber of horn!

John Faust afterwards invented printing ink and Gutenberg constructed a rude printing press, as is supposed from a cast away wine-press—an exceedingly faint foreshadowing of Hoe's last fast or Adam's last best.

It is greatly to be regretted that more is not known of Gutenberg's long years of toil and privation. He felt the immense importance of his undertaking, and labored incessantly to bring it to perfection. Each disappointment nerved him to renewed efforts, and mankind is indebted to his indomitable perseverance for that marvelous invention which Freedom loves and Despotism hates. It is the brightest and noblest example of self-sacrifice, ceaseless endurance, and intense application, that is known in the whole history of discoveries. Gutenberg expended his entire fortune in experiments, and finally exposed his secret to John Faust a wealthy merchant at Mentz, in order to obtain the means to carry out his designs. This is the sole basis upon which Faust lays claims to the invention.

Gutenberg derived neither fame nor fortune from his discovery, and years elapsed before he was honored as the "inventor of Printing." He resided in Mentz, and continued publishing books, until his death in 1467. It is a remarkable fact that he never affixed his name or mark to any of his works; and this was used as a pretext to weaken his claim to the invention.

It is said that Coster invented types, previous to the discovery of Gutenberg. He used some wooden types, and by immersing them in wine, would stain the bark of the trees. To substantiate his claims, it was reported that his servant John stole some of these types, and carried them to Gutenberg, who perfected them and claimed the invention; but as this John's surname is not known, it was probably the invention of some philanthropic genius to relieve the monotony of discussion; yet it served to strengthen Coster's claim to the invention.

Peter Schaeffer, (who was employed by Gutenberg and Faust) being an ingenious man, and finding much difficulty in making his work look well from wooden types, or from metal ones, conceived a plan of manufacturing better types than had yet been used. He cut a set of matrices, in which he proposed to cast types. When he showed them to Faust, his master was so elated that he offered him his only daughter for a bride. Christina consented. And thus, it will be seen, Schaeffer's ingenuity won for him a charming bride as well as immortality.

It is an interesting fact that the Bible was the first book ever published. It was

printed in the imitation of the manuscripts used at that period, and was issued during the reign of Louis XI. The manuscripts were written by monks in their monasteries, and were so elaborately embellished and executed that it took several years to complete them. They sold for immense sums, and were confined entirely to the wealthiest classes. The printed copies were made in exact imitation of the manuscript copies, the margins being executed by hand, and were sold as such. The first copy was sold to Louis himself. In order to dispose of the printed copies more rapidly, the price was lowered; and they were finally sold so low as to attract the attention of the French Parliament. This august body singularly supposed the printed Bible to be the work of the devil—not the printer's devil, but the "old boy" himself—and had the printers arrested, and their works confiscated. Up to this period (1462) the workmen were bound by oath, and the art of printing was a secret; but, being driven from their work, they dispersed to different parts of Europe, and divulged the mystery they had learned.

It was at this time that Faust figured so extensively. He was rather a mysterious individual, some very observing persons supposing him to be the devil, or his satellite. His sanctum was the centre of observation, and the source from which emanated the most romantic and astonishing sights of that superstitious age.

At this time he was reaping the reward of his outlay and labor; and dreading lest his secret should become known, it is probable that he resorted to some little experimental amusements, in order to keep off the curiosity of the vulgar, through their ignorance and superstition. These little indulgences consisted in imitations of thunder and lightning, phosphoric apparitions, and similar experiments. The entertainments were duly appreciated, and reported accordingly. They eventually became so notoriously successful that he was arranged as a sorcerer. Everything was explained, and the art of printing became known over all Europe. Men appreciated its immense importance, and seemed to anticipate its results; and, although the works of that period were ponderous folios, splendidly embellished and illuminated, with costly gilt backs and borders, almost every work that was known was published before 1500. The Press led the age. Books were no longer confined to the aristocratic and wealthy, but were circulated among all classes.

The Art of Printing was first carried from Germany—its birthplace—to Italy. Rome had a printing press in 1466; Cologne in 1467. The art was next practiced in France. William Caxton introduced it into England about 1474. The first book printed in English bears the date of 1471, but it was probably printed at Cologne, where Caxton learned "the art and mystery." A few years since, a copy of this book was sold in England, at auction, for nearly five thousand dollars. It is entitled "William Caxton's Recuyell of the Histories of Troy," and was translated from the French. The English government allowed Caxton to set up a printing press in a chapel of Westminster Abbey. The first book printed in England was "The game of Chess, fynished the last day of Marche, the yer of our Lord God, a thousand four hundred and 74."

The first English New Testament was printed in Antwerp, in 1526, and secretly brought into England. Reading it was punished as a crime. People found guilty were condemned to ride with their faces to the horse's tail, with paper on their heads, and the book tied round their waists, to a certain spot in London, where they were to throw their bibles into the fire, and besides pay a heavy fine. Notwithstanding this, there were many who were willing to take any risks in order to hear the bible read, or to buy it for themselves. One poor man gave a load of hay for a few chapters of St. James, in English. At last Henry the Eighth allowed an English edition of the bible to be printed and sold; but so few were the numbers that could read, and so many hindrances were thrown in the way of a general circulation, that six hundred copies were not wholly sold off for three years, in all England.

In 1786, four booksellers of Philadelphia thought an edition of the New Testament, for schools, a work of risk, requiring much consultation previously to the determination of the measure; yet, such was the rapid progress of things, that in 1790, one of these very booksellers deemed it safe to issue an Encyclopedia, in eighteen volumes! The quarto Bible, set up by Matthew Carey, in Philadelphia, was the first standing Bible, of that size, in the world, and is, even now, the only one of separate types.

At the present time, the United States is undoubtedly the greatest Bible manufacturing country in the world, and New York and Philadelphia are the most extensive Bible manufacturing cities in the United States. The former city is probably the most extensively engaged in the manufacture of the cheaper copies of the

"Book of Books," such, for instance, as are intended for gratuitous distribution by the Bible Societies; but for the more elegant editions—Pulpit Bibles and Family Bibles—the latter city is ahead of New York. In fact, the Bible Publishing Establishment of Jesper Harding & Son, Philadelphia, is the greatest and most complete that can be found in this or any other country. In this establishment nearly all the finer bibles, circulated throughout the United States and the Canadas, are manufactured. The extent of the bible operations of Messrs. Harding may be inferred from these facts, as stated in an article in August number of Godley's "Lady's Book"—viz: Among the immense quantity of materials annually used in the bindery are over five hundred tons of white paper, worth from \$200 to \$300 per ton; forty tons of paper for covers; twenty thousand sheep and goat skins; over half a million leaves of gold; and glue and paste almost ad infinitum. From forty to fifty thousand copies of the Sacred Volume are bound annually and sent abroad. This large number of volumes embraces no less than fifty varieties, all differing in style and price—from the commonest kind, (made of comparatively inferior paper, illustrated with wood cuts, and plainly bound, that can be afforded at eighty-five cents a copy) to magnificent quartos, swathed in Turkey morocco, rich with gilding and embossing, ponderous in clasp, and with their exquisitely printed pages adorned by the finest steel engravings and chromo-lithographic illustrations, which are sold at prices varying from twelve to forty dollars. Portions of the binding that used to be done by hand—at a great expenditure of time, labor, and patience—are now performed with marvellous rapidity and precision by machinery.

In the year 1772 the wages of a laboring man were less than four cents a day, while the price of a Bible at the same period was \$180. A common laborer in those days must toil on industriously for thirteen long months, in order to possess a copy of the Word of God! Now, the earnings of half a day will pay the cost of a beautifully printed copy of the sacred oracles.

Before the year 1500, printing was established in one hundred and two different towns in Europe. The first printing known in Africa was done in Abyssinia in 1521. Printing was introduced into Russia, at Moscow, in 1560; in Iceland, 1612; in Jamaica, 1725; in Barbadoes, 1730.

In 1786 Achmet III. issued a decree, by which he ordered the establishment of a printing press in the Turkish capital. The Jews and Armenians had possessed presses since the end of the sixteenth century, for printing religious works; but in order to gain over the Ulema, printing the Koran, the oral traditions, the canonical and juridical works, as well as the commentaries on them, was forbidden, lest these works—and especially the sacred books—might be falsified. By the edict of Achmet, two directors of the new institution were appointed, both receiving a regular salary, and the Minister and Grand Vizier supported them in every way. Four censors were appointed by Sultan Achmet, who only survived his institution three years; they very frequently visited the printing office, and encouraged the directors and their German assistants, Mohammed I. followed his example. Still, the difficulty of finding competent compositors, and the want of type, which was all founded at Venice, were so great, that in 1743—or after seventeen years—only seventeen works had been printed. In 1747, after the death of the inspector, Kadi Ibrahim, the printing office was closed, and not opened again until 1755; and nothing was printed until the year 1784, when the Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid ordered the printing office to be restored. From 1784 to 1828, eighty new works were brought out, forming a total of ninety-one volumes. A new list, which furnishes a total of about 169 works. Since 1842 the number of printed books has progressively increased, and new presses have been established at Constantinople, and in some of the larger cities of the empire.

We see it mentioned that the Oriental Library of the late M. Bailleul, of Paris—especially affluent in Chinese books—contained a great Encyclopedia. When hian thong Khao, (General Examiner of Things) in ninety-six volumes, printed in 1322!

The earliest production from the Peruvian press was printed at Lima by Father Pablo Jos. de Arriaga, in 1621. Port-au-Prince is said to have received a press in 1750. The art was practiced in the inhospitable regions of Iceland as early as 1612. About 1469, alphabetical tables of the first words of each chapter were introduced as a guide to the binder.

The first printing press in North America was established in the city of Mexico about the year 1544. The first press worked in the North American colonies was set up at Cambridge, Mass., in

1639. The first work issued was the "Freemen's Oath," and the second was the first number of the old New England Almanac, the New England version of the Psalms was soon after published in an octavo of 300 pages. William Bradford, who came to Pennsylvania with Wm. Penn, established a printing press in Philadelphia in 1686; and in 1692, he set up one in New York. Mr. Bradford established his printing office in Philadelphia in less than six weeks after the city was founded. The first specimen of his work was a sheet almanac for the year 1687 in twelve compartments, the year beginning with March and ending with February, as was usual before the 18th century. A copy of this first specimen of American typography is preserved in the public library of Philadelphia. The title is, "An Almanac for the year of the Christian account, 1687, particularly respecting the meridian and latitude of Burlington, but may indifferently suit all places adjacent. By Daniel Leeds, Student in Agriculture. Printed and sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, pro Anno. 1687."

Disputes having arisen in the society of Friends, Bradford took part with the minority, and published the pamphlets of Keith and Thomas Budd, against the governing party, which caused the imprisonment of himself and friends, and induced him, after his liberation, to settle in New York, to which place he removed in 1709.

In 1709 Andrew Bradford, son of William, came from New York to Newport and set up a press, the Colony encouraging him to the extent of £50 per year. In 1712 he moved to Philadelphia, and from that time until 1723, was the only printer in that colony.

In 1719, in company with John Copson, he printed the first newspaper in Philadelphia, entitled the "American Mercury," on a half sheet of paper. Samuel Keimer, of whom several curious anecdotes are given by Dr. Franklin, in his "life," printed the second newspaper in Philadelphia, commencing December 24, 1728, entitled the "Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette." In 1747-8, it was printed by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall. William Bradford, grandson of the first William and a son of Andrew, commenced printing a weekly newspaper in 1742.

In 1758, James Franklin, a brother of Ben. who had made himself obnoxious to the General Court of Massachusetts, established the "Newport Mercury."

It was nearly a century after a press had been introduced into New England before one would be tolerated in Virginia. The first printing press established in the Northwest Territory was worked by William Maxwell, at Cincinnati, in 1793. Jacob Hinkle did the first printing west of the Mississippi, at St. Louis, in 1808. There was a printing press in Kentucky, in 1786; one in Tennessee in 1793; one in Michigan in 1800; one in Mississippi in 1810; and one in Louisiana immediately after her possession by the United States. Printing was done in Canada before the separation of the American Colonies from the mother country, Quebec having a printing office in 1764. Halifax, in Nova Scotia, had one in 1751. As late as 1700, there were only four printing presses in all the North American Colonies.

On the 30th of July, 1817, printing was introduced into Polynesia. King Pomona set up the first types, and took the first impressions!

"When the art of printing was first discovered, only one side of the page was impressed—just as the Chinese now print books and have from time immemorial. When the editions were intended to be curious, the printers omitted to print the first letter of a chapter, for which they left a blank space, that it might be painted or illuminated at the option of the purchaser. Several ancient volumes of these early times have been found, where these letters are wanting, as they neglected to have them painted. It was the glory of the learned, when the art was first established, to be correctors of the press to the eminent printers. Physicians, lawyers, and bishops, as well as authors, occupied this department. The printers then added frequently to their names those of the correctors of the press; and editions were valued according to the abilities of the corrector.

The index of books were not printed on a separate page until 1476. Titles to chapters were used as early as 1470, but then there were no capital letters nor marks of punctuation. When books were printed, places were left for Scribes to put in illuminated capitals, and it was several years before printers could satisfactorily illuminate their own pages. Orthography was irregular, abbreviations were repeatedly employed, and words were closely crowded; and in consequence of this, together with the absence of punctuation, the closest attention of the reader was of course required.

Abbs Reve ascribes the invention of signatures to John Koehlf, of Cologne, in 1742.

Semi gothic type was invented at Venice in 1465; and in the following year, at Rome, was used in the printing of an edition of "Cicero's Familiar Epistles." The letter known as italic was invented at Venice, about the year 1505, by Aldus Manutius, who also invented the Aldine Press. The Roman letter, in a few years became universal, except among the Germans and other nations around the Baltic, who still use the Gothic form.

The earliest printing presses were exceedingly rude and decidedly slow. No pressing claim for improvement, however, was manifested until Gutenberg's improved wire presses were insufficient to supply the demand for Bibles and Psalters, when, in 1620, Janson Blaew, of Amsterdam, made a slight improvement. In 1700 Lord Stanhope, of England, introduced an iron-press, working with a screw; but until the close of the last century, the press most common in Europe was Blaew's. In 1797, George Clymer, of Philadelphia, produced the celebrated "Columbian press," which by a skillful combination of levers, gave clear impressions. This press was introduced into Europe, where it at once found favor. In England it immediately went into use wherever printing was demanded. In 1818, the inventor received a donation of \$1500 from the Emperor of Russia, and in the same year a gold medal valued at \$250, was presented to him by King William of the Netherlands. Other testimonials were bestowed on Mr. Clymer. In 1814, the proprietors of the London Times succeeded in securing for their establishment a press driven by steam, which gave eleven hundred impressions an hour—at the time considered a great achievement. Various improvements were made upon this Clynder Napier Press, until a speed of twelve thousand an hour was obtained. In 1847, Richard M. Hoe, of New York, contrived and constructed a four cylinder press which threw off—or rather rolled off—ten thousand sheets an hour. This failing to supply the demand, he produced eight cylinder, "lightning presses," capable of printing 20 thousand sheets an hour.

## Laws of R. Island.

### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, Jan. Session, A. D. 1858.  
AN ACT in amendment of Title III, chapter 12, section 3, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Seal of the State."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The Great Seal of the State shall annually pay to the General Treasurer the sum of three cents on each and every hundred dollars of the capital stock actually paid in, and on each and every hundred dollars of its surplus of reserved profits exceeding four per cent on the amount of its capital stock, and half part thereof on the first Monday of June, and the other half part thereof on the first Monday of December; and every bank in the State which is authorized by its charter to increase its capital stock, shall pay to the General Treasurer two per cent upon the amount of such increased capital, which shall be hereafter actually paid in on the first Monday of June and the first Monday of December next after such increase of capital stock.

Sec. 2. Section 34 of chapter 12, of title 3 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

A true copy—witness,  
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

AN ACT in amendment of section 16, chapter 165, title 25 of the Revised Statutes—Of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The first section of an act in addition to an act entitled "An act incorporating the city of Newport," passed at the January session, 1854, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The executive powers of said city generally and the administration of police, with all the powers hitherto possessed by the town Council of the town of Newport and of its members by virtue of their office, (relations and laws notwithstanding) were conferred by the General Assembly on the town Council thereof, on the first Monday in March, yearly and every year, in like manner as before. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of May next, and not sooner.

A true copy—witness,  
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

AN ACT in addition to and in amendment of chapter 19, title 5 of the Revised Statutes—Of the Secretary of State, and of chapters 184 and 185, title XXV, of the Revised Statutes—Of the Judiciary and its Officers.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The Secretary of State, as well as the Justices of the Supreme Court and Justices of the Peace, are authorized and empowered to administer oaths.

A true copy—witness,  
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

AN ACT in addition to title 14 of the Revised Statutes—Of Internal Police.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. Any person who shall take kill or destroy any rabbit or hare, (except the first day of February and the first day of September in each year, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for each and every rabbit or hare so taken, killed or destroyed.



The religious revival continues to spread all over the country, and is unquestionably the most widespread in the history of the United States, and we hope and believe that its influence will be more lasting than that of any similar expression of interest in the cause of Christ. Thus far, judging from the printed reports, the meetings have been conducted in a manner that could give no offense to those who would prefer to see the growth of religious truth, in the heart of man, gradually expand, and not burst forth with intense emotion, preceded by groans and accompanied by shouting and a transport of joy. Crowds in Boston, New York and other places daily attend the prayer meetings which are held at every hour, from eight o'clock in the morning till late at night; men leave their business to be present, young men hurry forward to pray for parents, parents call for public prayers for their children, and children send up petitions for parents who are yet in darkness; tears are seen streaming from eyes long unused to weeping, and those whose lives are known to have been spent in open violation of God's commands, are now professing Christianity.

All these things must arrest attention and it will be most extraordinary if good does not grow out of it. Many will undoubtedly fall back to time, into their old paths, for want of sufficient strength of character to live up to their professions; but the great body of men who have been aroused to a sense of their sinful condition, we pray, continue steadfast to the end.

There, as yet, but little has been done. There has been nothing to indicate a general interest in the subject, and no promise of it. A step has been taken for prayer meetings and the clergy have been called upon to open their places of worship at unusual hours and invite all to enter and join in prayer. But this, we must be permitted to say, is not in our opinion, the right course; for it implies that Ministers of the Gospel have no duty to perform in times past, and that now, when there is so much attention to the subject abroad, they should make an extraordinary effort to arrest attention and call in men from the highways and by-ways, to be converted without delay. Such a course we can hardly believe will be a very fruitful one, and we are not surprised to find that with all the efforts that have been made, the people still look on with apathy.

If, then, such a measure is not likely to lead to the desired end, we must look further, and we think the most natural one to adopt, is to encourage the people upon a prayer meeting themselves, and then call on the clergy, and those who have long been members of Christ's flock, to come to their assistance. The clergy have most faithfully in the discharge of their duties; they have prayed over their congregations, exhorted and exhorted to the discharge of their duties; they have prayed with a determination that should have met with better success; the young they have endeavored to win to a life of faithful trust in Christ; the other members of society have had their reason appealed to for years, without yielding an inch from their icy stand, and none but those who labor, as those in the ministry can do labor, would have held out against such determined opposition to the work of truth.

With these facts before us, and knowing that these teachers, placed over us at our instance, have ceased not, day and night, to intercede for us, that more can we ask of them? They have appeared to us with unwearied zeal, Sunday after Sunday; they have invited us to the prayer meetings, but only a few have responded to the call; renewed week after week; and now, if there is to be a revival, it must enlighten among the people and grow out of the earnest call, so long disregarded. This would be beginning at the right end, and then, if it be found that only two or three are gathered together, for prayer, and with anxious hearts, the Ministers of the Gospel will be there, praying that the spirit may be poured out and the many be brought into the fold. And this is the only measure that could result in permanent good. The things must be of natural growth, and if the hearts of the people are not touched, no forcing will do the work effectively, and we trust that nothing of the kind will be attempted here; but we do hope that there may be an awakening in this place, and that the many may become sensible of their sinful state—which they surely would do if they gave heed to the warning voice, so often heard from the pulpit, and now coming up from every corner of the land.

According to an ancient usage in Prussia, all the Princes of the royal family must have a trade. The Prince Frederick William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Hagen, at Berlin.

This is a wise provision and it would be well if something of the kind were required of every young man in this country; it would be better for them and the public at large; but here it is rapidly becoming a disgrace, and not an honor, for a man to follow some honorable calling that requires the use of his hands quite as much as it does the wit.

Many an exile in this country has thanked the day when he learned in his early home some useful trade, a knowledge of which was required not only for his support, but which he loved by it, but in conformity to the law made for the common good. A trade well learned is a most useful capital for every young man, and although he may never have occasion to fall back upon it, the fact of his having "learned his trade" in accordance with the precept of the Bible, will have a beneficial influence on others.

Satisfying the effort now made to eradicate and dispense the Mercury, it must come to rest before the present difficulty is settled—concerns are settling in from Europe, on their way to the Great Salt Lake City. As general feeling is so ignorant and selfish persons, easily led away and they are going they hardly know where. One thing is very certain; it is time a divided church was given to Britain and its followers, and the sooner he makes up his mind to invade the British Possessions, as has been proposed, the better for all concerned.

The straight-Baptist Convention was held in Providence on Thursday last. It was composed of four delegates representing ten towns. The following gentlemen were nominated for State Officers:

President—Elihu Dyer.  
Vice-President—Thomas G. Turner.  
Secretary—John R. Bostick.  
Treasurer—Christopher Babbs.  
General Secretary—Robert R. Carr.

It has been stated that a part of the Princess Royal on her visit to Scotland, which she had one done party; and this has undoubtedly given rise to the fashion now coming up in Washington and other places, of wearing shoes of the like make. Fashion runs into extremes, and it is a good thing in this case, as it will undoubtedly save many a fair one from dangerous colds.

We observe with pleasure the name of WILLIAM BARKLEY in the list of appointments at large as Customs Agent, Portland. WILLIAM BARKLEY is a son of Prof. BARKLEY, a scholar, accomplished, and highly valuable officer of the Military Academy, who has contributed as much to the efficiency of the institution as any officer connected with it.

In one of the reports of the superintendent of Indian Affairs it is stated that the intercourse of the Sioux with the whites has not been sufficient, so far, to develop among them, to a very great extent, the vices which prevail so alarmingly among the tribes that have been long in proximity to white settlements. What a comment is this on our civilization! and how it verifies the words of others, that the white men need of discord and ruin when they come in contact with the aborigines. The annual reports and reliable accounts from the frontier with facts that go to show the reprehensible manner of dealing with the natives of the Indian Territory. It is stated that a practice has prevailed to some extent of kidnapping Indian children and selling them for servants. Statements are continually made of brutal attacks on white settlements, followed by accounts of savage barbarity, but the true history of these outbreaks, as the agent states, is to be found in the first and violent manner of the settlers, who first furnish the seed that deprives the Indian of his reason and then visit him severely for any injury he may have done while he is in a state of ignorance.

The agent says it is a matter of history that whiskey is, and has been since the advent of white men in this country, the bane of the Indian and that there is scarcely a tribe or an individual Indian but what would at times give all his possessions for whiskey. And they further state (and this needs no confirmation) that when under its influence he knows not what he does. All the depredations committed by them on the whites; all murders among themselves; all personal injuries inflicted by them upon each other, are perpetuated while under the influence of that destructive bane, or to revenge acts done while laboring under the effects of intoxication. Many tribes by conveying whiskey to the Indian settlements in violation of the law and it has been said that at Crow-Wing, on the Southern boundary of the Chippewa Agency, and not more than five miles from the Agency station, there are five whiskey shops, and not half a dozen salubrious dealers!

It is also a source of complaint that the class of men with whom the Indians generally come in contact, is not one calculated to promote his interests. They are represented as paying no attention to the necessities of civilized life, having but little regard for morality, spending most of their time in gambling and drinking with the Indians and conveying into the Indian country expressly for a spree. There is another point on which the agents have, which should also claim attention, and it is the want of foresight in attempting to christianize the Indians before anything is done to instruct them in the ways of civilization. Their souls are cared for before they are in a condition to receive and value the teachings of the missionaries sent upon them; and it is urged upon those who have this matter in hand, to teach the rudiments of civilization more thoroughly in the first place, so that the Indians can play and reap, which would do away with the necessity of following a wandering life, and then show him the need of a higher knowledge. One of the agents, referring to this subject, says "the real and anxiety of the missionary to spread his particular thoughtless ideas blind him as to his true course. Although he is constantly seeing his hopes blasted in some terrible, apparently promising pupil, he is prone to better results in the next; he hopes, continues to labor; but in no instance have hopes been realized. But they must be generally awarded the credit of sincerity in dealing with the good of the Indian. I have known a missionary to go to the land in the middle of the night, and the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, to visit a sick Indian child. I believe the missionaries within this agency [the Chippewa] to be doing all they can for the benefit of the Indians according to their system." No one doubts the truth of this though perhaps few will endorse that "system."

It is somewhat remarkable that, in the last of the reports of the superintendent of Indian Affairs, it is stated that the Indians have been taught to read, and that the number of those who can read is increasing. This is a source of complaint that the class of men with whom the Indians generally come in contact, is not one calculated to promote his interests. They are represented as paying no attention to the necessities of civilized life, having but little regard for morality, spending most of their time in gambling and drinking with the Indians and conveying into the Indian country expressly for a spree. There is another point on which the agents have, which should also claim attention, and it is the want of foresight in attempting to christianize the Indians before anything is done to instruct them in the ways of civilization. Their souls are cared for before they are in a condition to receive and value the teachings of the missionaries sent upon them; and it is urged upon those who have this matter in hand, to teach the rudiments of civilization more thoroughly in the first place, so that the Indians can play and reap, which would do away with the necessity of following a wandering life, and then show him the need of a higher knowledge. One of the agents, referring to this subject, says "the real and anxiety of the missionary to spread his particular thoughtless ideas blind him as to his true course. Although he is constantly seeing his hopes blasted in some terrible, apparently promising pupil, he is prone to better results in the next; he hopes, continues to labor; but in no instance have hopes been realized. But they must be generally awarded the credit of sincerity in dealing with the good of the Indian. I have known a missionary to go to the land in the middle of the night, and the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, to visit a sick Indian child. I believe the missionaries within this agency [the Chippewa] to be doing all they can for the benefit of the Indians according to their system." No one doubts the truth of this though perhaps few will endorse that "system."

The Italian have a barbarous way of slaughtering their pack, and for this purpose they insert a long hooked shaped piece of iron beneath the shoulder and close to the leg, which they twist about until they cause a fatal wound. The object is to twist to retain as much of the blood in the meat as possible, and also to keep the skin as whole as may be, to be used for holding wines and other liquors. The hogs are usually all black and appear to be of a good breed.

The account of the death of the slave trade, as given to the public by the New Orleans Delta, to which we have already referred, was denounced by many papers, as a fraud, for reasons best known to themselves; but it is nevertheless true, for a bill has passed one branch of the Louisiana Legislature, authorizing the importation of twenty-five hundred negroes from the coast of Africa into the State, to be distributed for a term of not less than three years. The Delta and Phoenix discuss the measure in strong terms, and the former paper says it is from beginning to end, a sham, a transparent fraud. It is an effort to revive the slave trade under the hypocritical and flimsy disguise of a word.

The English troops, when they entered Canton, made a box-line for the treasury, which they found full of silver, and there, among other things, fifty-two boxes of silver, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight pockets of solid gold. There was also a storehouse full of costly mazarin dresses of rare fur, and a room full of copper cash. A dollar's worth of cash was given to every man who assisted in carrying all, and the British camp. The troops touched nothing but the bullion, but on their departure the man plundered the place.

The supposed Democratic State Convention was held at Providence, Thursday last, and the following gentlemen were nominated for State Officers:

President—Alexander Dimeson of Providence.  
Vice-President—Governor—Elihu Dyer.  
Secretary—John R. Bostick.  
Treasurer—Christopher Babbs.  
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It has been stated that a part of the Princess Royal on her visit to Scotland, which she had one done party; and this has undoubtedly given rise to the fashion now coming up in Washington and other places, of wearing shoes of the like make. Fashion runs into extremes, and it is a good thing in this case, as it will undoubtedly save many a fair one from dangerous colds.

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**City Council.**  
Newport, March 16, 1888.  
Board of Aldermen—Present, Sherman, Hopkins, Freeman and Weaver.  
Communication from Chief Engineer of Fire Department, saying for an appropriation, was received and ordered to be sent to the Committee on Highways.  
Petition of Wm. Smith et al. for repairs on Broad street. Referred to Committee on Highways.  
Report of Committee to whom was referred the petition of J. C. Stacy and others and O. H. Russell et al. for repairs on south end of Thomsen street, and the road leading from Thomsen street to the city limits, was received and ordered to be sent to the Committee on Highways.  
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**Resolved.** That the Committee on City Property be and they are authorized to lease the Public Auctioneer a 25th of March, 1888, for the term of one year from said 25th of March, such City Property as in their judgment, should be so leased. Passed.

**Resolved.** That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to attend the Auction sale of the City property, to be held on the 25th of March, 1888, for the payment of any and all taxes; and that he be and he is hereby directed to bid up and purchase, if necessary, any property so offered for sale in the name and behalf of the City. Passed.

A number of Ordinances were passed.  
The communication from Chief Engineer having been returned as referred to Finance Committee, it was voted to non-concurrence, and it was then.  
**Resolved.** That Geo. Burroughs, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, be and he is hereby authorized to draw on the City Treasurer for the sum of three hundred dollars, in accordance with the application of the Board of Engineers, made this evening. Passed.

**Finance Report.** Mr. J. C. Stacy, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, presented a bill amounting to \$147.31 to be paid from City Treasury.  
This bill was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, and a resolution in regard to the draft of Chief Engineer.

**From Common Council.**—Petition of Hercules Higgins et al. for repairs on Thomsen street, and the road leading from Thomsen street to the city limits, was received and ordered to be sent to the Committee on Highways.  
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**Newport, R. I., March 16, 1888.**  
**To the Editor of the Boston Journal.**  
By my last, the great awakening, so far as this city is concerned, has become a fact more impressive. Last week a consultation of the clergy was held upon the subject of a union prayer meeting. The only union effected is that of the three Baptist Churches. The meeting is to be held at 8 A. M. in the First Baptist Church. Although the Episcopal, Methodist and Congregational clergy were invited to join the conference, yet no union has been established. The Episcopal Churches are holding meetings in their own churches, and the Methodist and Congregational churches are holding meetings in their own churches. The meeting is to be held at 8 A. M. in the First Baptist Church. Although the Episcopal, Methodist and Congregational clergy were invited to join the conference, yet no union has been established. The Episcopal Churches are holding meetings in their own churches, and the Methodist and Congregational churches are holding meetings in their own churches. 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